

Figure 1 A-F. *Kabatiella nigricans* (Atk. & Edg.) Karakulin. **A.** Conidiomata, in surface view, **B.** A conidiomata in V.S., **C-E.** Conidiophores with sterigmata/spicule like projections producing spores, **F.** Mature spores of different shape & size, cg-conidiogenous cells, c-cuticle, e-epidermal cell, ps-palisade tissue, s-stromatic tissue, ss-substromatic tissue.

collected from Ramgarh, Jaipur, May 1982. RUBL No. 1117; IMI No. 278261.

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BAHUGADA—A NEW HYPHOMYCETE

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DURING the studies on microfungi from Orissa, India, the authors encountered an interesting taxon characterised by macronematous, geniculate conidiophores bearing polyblastic, sympodial, denticulate conidiogenous cells producing pyriform or obclavate blastoconidia. The present taxon is comparable with some known hyphomycetes like *Oncopodiella*¹⁻⁴ and *Monodictys*^{1,5-11}. However, certain salient features of the fungus like non-corniculate, pyriform to obovate conidia, polyblastic, denticulate conidiogenous cells and macronematous conidiophores distinguish it from the known genera. As there is no other taxon which can

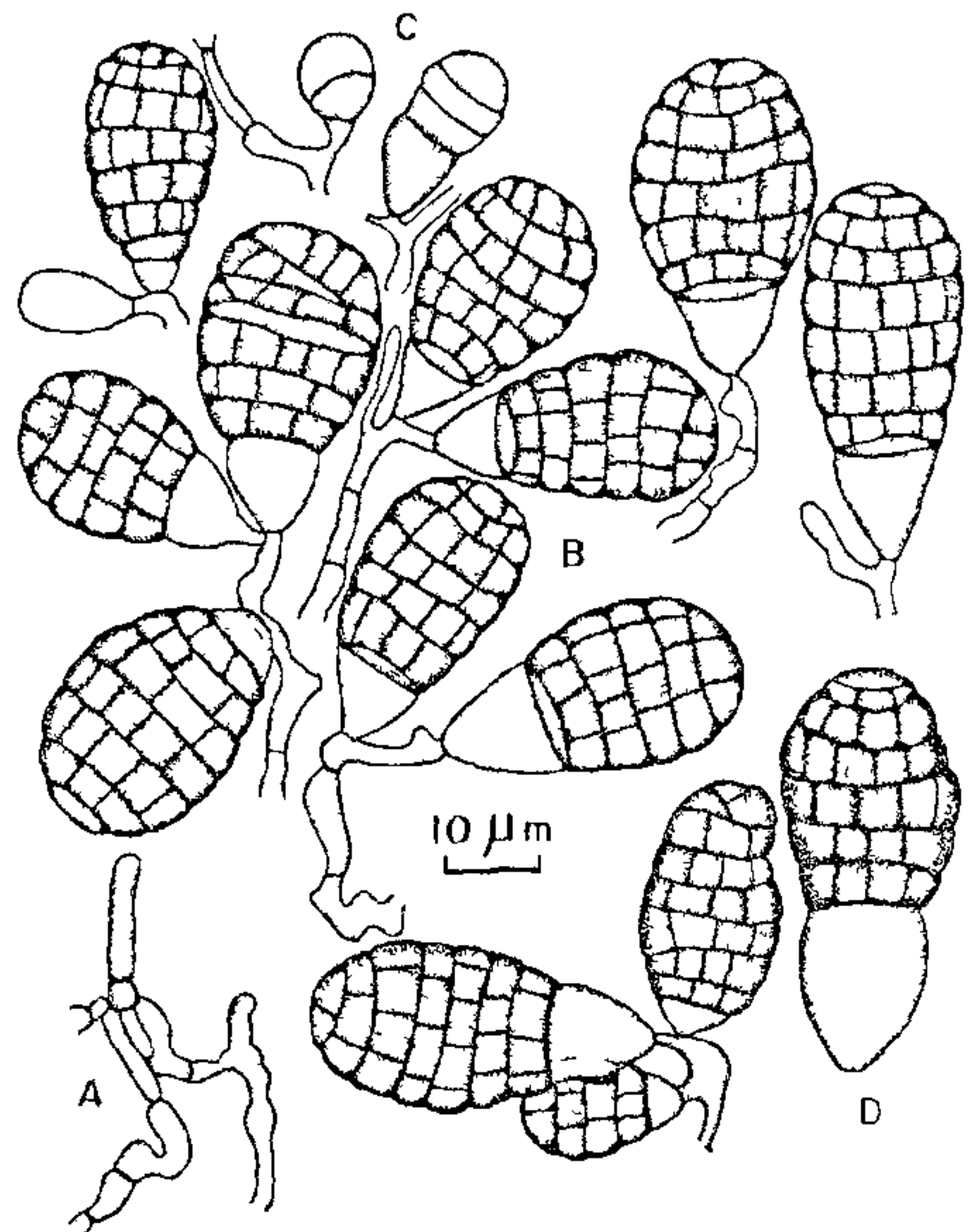


Figure 1 A-D. *Bahugada sundara* Gen. et sp. nov. from VMRL no. 736, **A.** Anastomosing mycelium with an young conidiophore, **B.** Conidiophores with geniculate, denticulate conidiogenous cells bearing conidia, **C.** Developing conidia and **D.** single conidium.

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combine these characters, it is being described as a new form genus, viz. *Bahugada* with *B. sundara* as the type species. The generic and specific epithets are derived from Sanskrit, *Bahu* = many, *gada* = club shaped conidia and *sundara* = beautiful.

Bahugada K. A. N. Reddy and V. R. Gen. nov.

Deuteromycotina, Hyphomycetes, Anamorph.

Colonies effuse, punctiform, dark to blackish brown. Mycelium immersed, composed of branched, septate, smooth, subhyaline to pale olivaceous brown hyphae. Conidiophores macronematous, mononematous, simple, very rarely branched, geniculate, septate, subhyaline, becoming hyaline towards apices, smooth. Conidiogenous cells polyblastic, integrated, terminal, becoming intercalary, sympodial, denticulate. Conidia holoblastic, solitary, dry, acropleurogenous, smooth, pyriform or obovate, with a cyathiform basal hyaline cell separated from the dark brown longitudinally and transversely septate portion of the conidium.

Type species: Bahugada sundara

Bahugada K. A. N. Reddy and V. R. Gen. nov.

Deuteromycotina, Hyphomycetes, Anamorph.

Coloniae effusae, punctiformia, atrobrunnea vel atrae. Mycelium immersum ex hyphis ramosis, septatis, laevibus, subhyalina vel pallide brunneis compositum. Conidiophora macronemata, mononemata, simplicia vel rarior ramosa, geniculata, septata, subhyalina ad basim, hyalina ad apicem, laevibus. Cellae conidiogenae polyblasticae, in conidiophoris incorporatae, terminales vel intercalaris, sympodiales, denticulatae. Conidia holoblasticae, sicca, solitaria, acropleurogena, laevibus, pyriformia vel obovata ad cellae basali hyalina, cyathiformis, separatus ex partite septatis longitudinalibus et transversalibus, atrobrunnea.

Species typica: Bahugada sundara

Bahugada sundara K. A. N. Reddy and V. R. sp. nov. (figures 1 and 2)

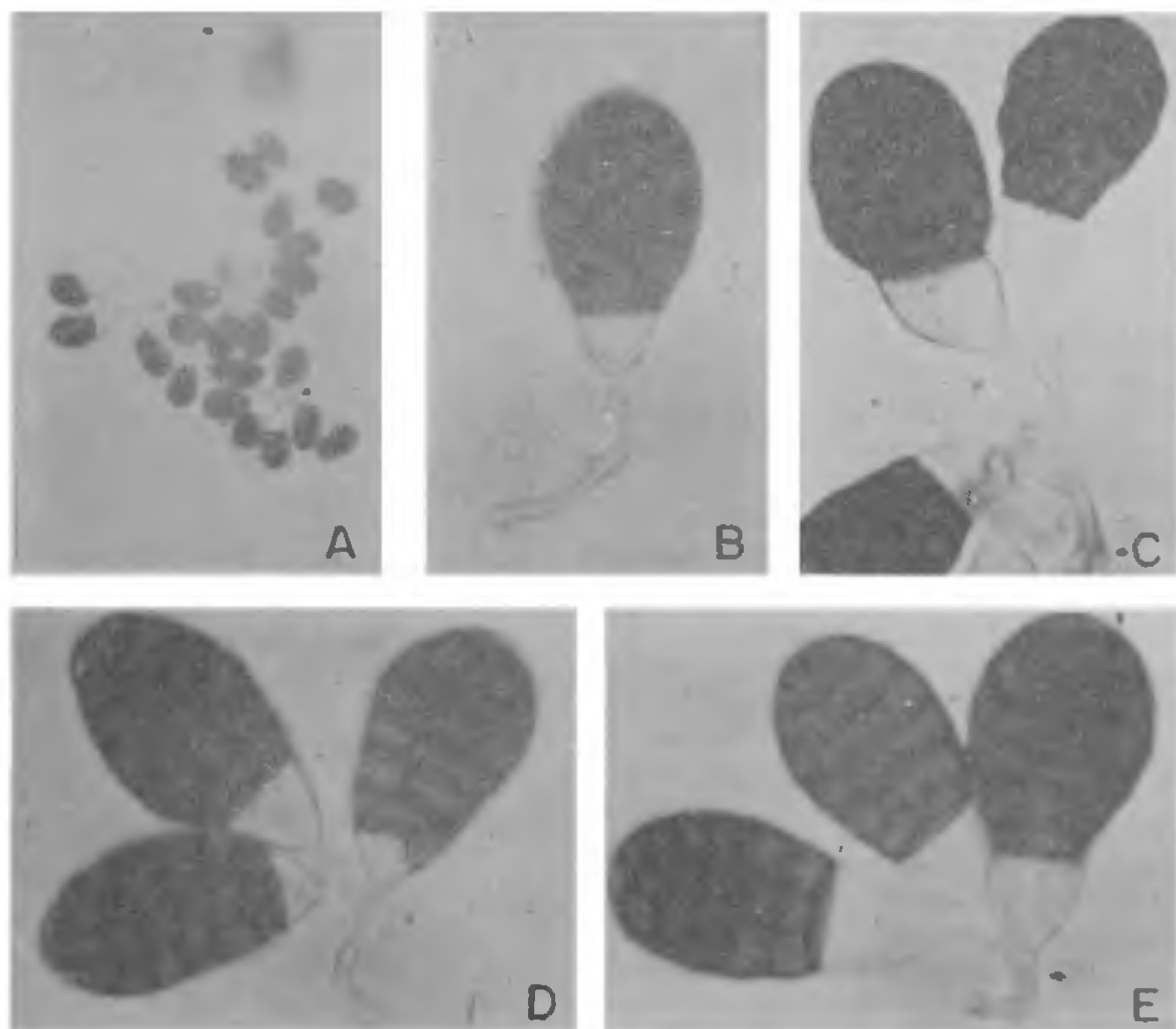


Figure 2 A-E. *Bahugada sundara* Gen. et sp. nov., A. colony ($\times 300$) and B-E. Conidiophores and conidia ($\times 1500$)

Colonies effuse, punctiform, dark to blackish brown. Mycelium immersed, composed of branched, septate, smooth, subhyaline to pale olivaceous brown, 2.0–3.5 μm thick hyphae. Conidiophores arising singly, laterally and terminally from the hyphae, macronematous, mononematous, simple or very rarely branched, erect, geniculate, subhyaline becoming hyaline towards apex, smooth, septate, upto 60.0 μm long, 1.0–3.5 μm thick. Conidiogenous cells polyblastic, integrated, terminal, becoming intercalary, sympodial, denticulate, denticles cylindrical to conical. Conidia holoblastic, solitary, dry, acropleurogenous, smooth, pyriform or obovate with a proximal cyathiform basal hyaline cell, 6.0–12.0 μm long, 9.0–12.0 μm broad. Basal cell is separated from a distal dark brown, longitudinally and transversely septate portion of the conidium. Conidia are 21.0–40.0 μm long, 10.0–21.0 μm broad at the broadest.

Type material on unidentified bark, Langigarah, Orissa, VMRL No. 736. HCBS No. 1641 (Baarn, Holland, Isotype), Nov. '79, Coll. KANR and also examined on unidentified bark, Mahadevpoor, A. P., VMRL No. 1004, Dec. '82, Coll. ARK.

Bahugada sundara K. A. N. Reddy and V. R. sp. nov. Coloniae effusae, punctiformia, atrobrunnea velfuscae. Mycelium immersum ex hyphis ramosis, septatis, laevibus, subhyalina vel pallide brunneis, 2.0–3.5 μm crassa compositum. Conidiophora singula ex lateralibusque vel apice hypharum, oriunda, macronemata, mononemata, simplicia vel rarior ramosis, erecta, geniculata, subhyalina ad basim, hyalina ad apicem, laevibus, septata, usque ad 60.0 μm longa, 1.0–3.5 μm crassa. Cellae conidiogenae polyblasticae, inconidiophoris incorporatae, terminales vel intercalaris, sympodiales, denticulatae, denticuli cylindricis vel conici. Conidia holoblasticae, solitaria, sicca, acropleurogena, laevibus, pyriformia vel obovata, cellae basali hyalina, cyathiformis, 6.0–12.0 μm longa, 9.0–12.0 μm crassa, separatus ex partite septatis longitudinalibus et transversalibus, atrobrunnea. Conidia 21.0–40.0 μm longa, 10.0–21.0 μm crassa ad lateriter.

Typus in emortio corco et Langigarah, VMRL subnumero. 736, HCBS subnumero, 1641 (Baarn, Holland, Isotypus), mensis Novembris anni '79, a KANR, Isotypus in emortio corco et Mahadevpoor, A. P., VMRL subnumero. 1004, Decembris anni '82, a ARK.

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**PSEUDOCERCOSPORELLA
POGOSTEMONIAE SP. NOV.—
A NEW HYPHOMYCETE FROM INDIA**

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DURING a survey of forest flora of Gorakhpur region, a leaf spotting fungus was collected on *Pogostemon benghalense* (Burm. f.) Ktze., on microscopic examination the same was found to be an interesting species of *Pseudocercospora* Deight. The same is described and illustrated here in full.

Pseudocercospora pogostemoniae sp. nov.

Contagionis maculae amphigenae, irregulares, pallide-viridae, denide flavido brunneae, 1–2.5 cm latae, numerosis, dispersae per laminam totam; caespituli hypophyllae, fuscae; mycelium ex hyphis immersis vel semi-immersis, hyalinis, septatis, ramosis; stromata evoluta, pseudoparenchymatica, subhyalinapallide brunnea, 20 \times 33 μm ; conidiophora numerosa, fasciculata, mononematica, stomatica oriundo, semi-macronematica vel macronematica, plus-